Washington. March 7. | but the late period of the sess

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVED, Feb. 7, Hall & Johnson's boat George

Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, 1829. [NO. 614.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 27th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, by Gurdon Robins, the Subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 13th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

One tract, being the undivided half of a Lot of Land situate in the town of Fayetteville, beginning at the South side of Meeting street, near the Candle Factory.

Two tracts of Land containing 67 acres, situate in the County of Cumberland, lying on both sides of the Murchison road, now occopied by Mr. Hagan, and near the residence of Mr. Fort.

Terms at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT,
J. W. SANDFORD,
March 5, 1829. 13ts. *Trustees*

Commission Business.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE informs his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as COMMISSION AGENT, in the sale, purchase, or shipment of Produce and Merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business having the agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to satisfy those who think proper to employ him.
Wilmington, February 10, 1829. 10eow6w.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,

12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks best Stone Lime,
15 Bbls. Mackerel,
Liverpool and Allum Salt.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19—11tf.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.
for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.
Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf.
N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.
by C. W. B.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK*,

FOR
1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 19, 1829.

ALMANACS,

FOR
1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

30 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
November 20. 98tf.

Notice.

MY wife Mary Pettiford, has left my bed and board, without any provocation whatever. This is therefore to forewarn all persons whatever from harboring or trading with her; and from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

his
BARTLETT ⋈ PETTIFORD.
mark.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26—12-3w.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

Nov. 13, 1828. J. HUSKE.

Rank among Rogues.—The Halifax (N. S.) Arcadian says, that it is a fact well known at New Brunswick and 'Quaddy Bay, that all the people on both sides of the line are in the habit of smuggling, from the Parson of the Parish downwards. The editor thinks however, that the American smugglers have the precedence in point of rank, as scarcely ever a personage less than a Captain is employed—and often a Senator or Brig. Gen'l.

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

MASSACRE AT THE EIGHT MILE HOUSE.

The Massacre at the Eight Mile House, situated east of the town of Wilmington, in New Hanover County, on the road leading to Newbern, is an oft-told story, the relation of which, some years ago, stirred up whole families into ebullition: but the feeling elicited at this day, by the recapitulation of its incidents, is a faint and transient emotion, which subsides almost as soon as it is awakened. Time has assuaged the grief of injured relatives; and submission to the will of Providence, has overpowered the vindictive passions.

In 1781, when Wilmington was a garrison, many incursions were made into the surrounding country, under the general order of that stern commander, Craig, to refuse quarter. Many of them were marked by an inhumanity, which accorded with the spirit, in which they originated, but none were noted for such deliberate nefariousness of purpose or such cold-blooded butchery, as that, the particulars of which, we are about to relate; nor were any so widely extended in their heart-rending consequences—consequences which are felt, even at the present day, by the descendents of the sufferers, many of whom, reduced to penury, by the fate of parents and other relatives, are scattered over the country.

Colonel Thomas Bludworth ordered out a detachment of militia, to collect the cattle near the British lines and drive them out of the way of the hostile forces. The detachment having succeeded in their exertions, had reached the Eight Mile House, which was the rendezvous, and intended remaining there till morning; but at night, when Colonel Bludworth was about forming a guard, a dissatisfaction arose among the men, several of whom, objected to serving that night. Major John A. Campbell, urged the commanding officer, to enforce his authority; but the mutinous party, were unfortunately headed by Captain James Love, a man of daring spirit and obstinate temper. To controul such a character, would have required, under the militia system, an energy which very few possess; and a stretch of authority, such as still fewer would be willing to hazard. Many of the men, persisted in remaining with Love, but Bludworth resolved to move on, which he did for nearly a quarter of a mile, on the main road leading towards the British lines, and there left the road, fixing his quarters for the night, under cover of the woods, near the Eight Mile House. Anxious however, for the security of the men he had left there, he sent Captain Anthony Milford, to persuade them into obedience; and if necessary, to threaten them with punishment in case of the continuance of their mutinous spirit. Unhappily, they heeded neither entreaties nor arguments, and persisted in their opposition, under the mistaken idea, it is believed, that Col. Bludworth's force was between them and the enemy. There was too, it would seem, a fatality, which doomed them to destruction. The sentry posted by Col. Bludworth, did not obey the orders of his commander by firing. Had he done this, they might have had time to escape, while the British officers were forming their line.

It was a clear frosty night in February. Love had been drinking freely; and some of the privates, were in a similar predicament. Love retired to rest in the upper story of the house. Three of the party, namely, Richard Earle, Stephen Ritchie and James Earle, went into the barn, for the same purpose. Of those who stayed in the hall, or common room below, some had begun to play cards; others, sitting in chairs and leaning forward with their heads resting on their hands, were asleep. They were in this situation, when William Nichols, who had gone into the piazza, discovered the enemy approaching, gave the alarm, and eluding notice by throwing himself among some weeds near the house, escaped. Peter McClammy, who was advancing to the door to open it was shot dead before he could lift up the latch, and the house was instantaneously surrounded. Consternation overwhelmed the whole party. They who were at cards, implored for mercy. They who had been sleeping, when awakened by the noise, were so panic struck, that they did not move, but submitted as if in the unconsciousness of a deep lethargy. Thomas Wilson who was mistaken for Bludworth, feigned sickness, but this only served to whet the appetite for his blood. He was horribly mangled while begging for quarter; and as if nothing should be wanting to complete the spectacle of savage ferocity, the assailants steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Stokely Bishop, who was in the upper part of the house, jumped from a window and was made prisoner. After receiving 13 bayonets in his body, and being shot in the head, he was left at the kitchen door, under a guard who despatched him. Thomas Hill saved himself, by crying out, that he was a "prisoner taken that day by the Americans." John Ferrell a patrol, was dragged out of his bed and butchered; and his body was cast into the yard. His wife and child were with him; and the former on the point of being bayonetted, was rescued by the interposition of one of the enemy, whose heart for a moment, relented at the cries of a woman. Some of the enemy then proceeded to the barn. Richard Earle, who was lying in a profound sleep, was pierced to the heart in an instant, and expired without a struggle or a groan. Stephen Ritchie was murdered almost as expeditiously.—James Earle made desperate efforts to elude the foe and to parry his assaults; and owing to the accidental circumstance, of his having a buckskin jacket next his body, he escaped any vital wound; but his arms were cut in a shocking manner.* Another who had got on the roof of the house, and who was making efforts to conceal himself, was shot dead. During the heat and fury of the carnage, Col. Bludworth heard the firing and the supplicating appeals of the sufferers. Unable however to calculate the force of the enemy, he could not approach the scene of action, without incurring the risque of sharing their fate.

James Love, whose contumacious resistance, brought upon his friends, such an accumulation of horrors, was the only one, whose undaunted spirit and athletic frame were equal to the conflict. He was aroused from sleep, as soon as the firing commenced. Brave to desperation, and with a presence of mind, which never deserted him, he resolved to sell his life dearly. Grasping a saddle in his left and a sword in his right hand, he fought his way into the yard, using the saddle as a shield, while with his sword, he made his enemies feel the effects of his prowess. The foe which had been so ruthless, to the unresisting, daunted by the fury with which he dealt his blows, besought him to receive quarter. He disdained to listen to their entreaties and continued to fight desperately, until overpowered by numbers, he fell, pierced with seventeen bayonets, the victim of an impetuous and unconquerable spirit; and expiated by his death, that contumacy and indiscretion, which had involved his comrades in destruction and entailed distress on their families.

A young officer,† a lieutenant in the continental line, who was on a recruiting expedition, came to the place after the enemy had left it. It was not yet day break. In the yard, about forty paces from the house, he stumbled over the dead body of Love, which was in a recumbent position; the head leaning against a mulberry tree; the sword yet clinched; and the saddle held fast in the grasp of death; and the evidences of mutilated foes scattered around the corpse. The lieutenant entered the door, and found the widow and child of Ferrell, shivering by a small fire, which afforded just light enough to disclose the horrors of the past night. The bodies of the unfortunate victims, were lying in various positions, as they fell or struggled in the agonies of expiring nature. Some of them had already been stripped of their habiliments, by marauding negroes. The awful stillness of the scene, was now and then interrupted by a groan from James Earle, who was still alive.

The miscreants who were engaged in the expedition were never ascertained. It was uniformly asserted, without contradiction, they were masked during the night of the massacre. Certain it is that they were either ashamed of their participation in the deeds of that night; or dreaded the infamy which would follow the exposure of their names, in connection with a proceeding so revolting to humanity. Rumour, pointed out Major Manson as the leader of the obnoxious party; and went so far as to allege, that Lord Cornwallis reprimanded him and took away his sword; but restored it, on his exculpating himself, by pleading the impossibility of restraining the privates.

At this distant period, we shall hardly be suspected, of an intention to revive that animosity against the parent-state, which formerly contributed, so much to exasperate the fury of party collision. We are now happily free from national predilections and aversions; and in an enviable freedom from their influence we have ventured to relate the particulars of an affair which is calculated to fix an indelible stain on the British arms, and which in this part of the country, provoked more aspersions on the British name, than any of those numerous atrocities, which were perpetrated, during the long period of our revolution. In accordance with the popular phraseology, we have styled it, "The Massacre at the Eight Mile House;" but we do not conceive, that its murderous character, needs any circumstance of treachery to aggravate its guilt; and certainly, there could be none, calculated to increase the sentiment of pity, for the victims, or the sensation of horror, towards the actors in this scene of cruelty.

*He afterwards took the small pox; recovered from that disease and subsequently died of his wounds.

†The late David Jones, Esq. of New Hanover County.

Different modes of quelling a Rebellion.

During the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line, Congress delegated one of their own body, Dr. Witherspoon, togethr with the Generals, Greene and Wayne, to endeavor to bring them back to reason, and a proper sense of their duty. "How shall we set about this business?" asked General Greene. "I would commence," said Dr. Witherspoon, "by giving them a sermon. Religious admonition might be attended with powerful effect." "I," said Wayne, "would call for the aid of the militia, and such continentals as are faithful, and bring them to their senses at the point of the bayonet." Let pursuasion be tried in the first instance," said General Greene. Major Hamilton and another popular officer were sent forward accordingly, for that purpose. Approaching the camp of the mutineers, a corporal stepped forward and exclaimed, "Major Hamilton, I wish you well, I would not harm you, but by the God of Heaven, if you advance a step, you are a dead man. This is no moment for negociation." And the party retired. A much more effectual measure was pursued in Carolina, when the privates of the first Regiment rebelled, and set their officers at defiance. General Barnwell, an officer of consummate bravery, assured me that he could never sufficiently admire the calm and steady conduct of Major Pinckney, on so trying an occasion; for while other officers endeavored, without success, to check the increasing spirit of insubordination, and with mortified pride found their commands resisted, and their harangues received with taunts and revilings, the firmness and decision of Major Pinckney at once put an end to sedition. Regardless of personal safety, he walked deliberately into the midst of the mutineers, and with a blow of his sabre cut down their ringleader. The disaffected, who before breathed nothing but vengeance, without an exception, returned to their duty sueing loudly for mercy and forgiveness.

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Mr. POTTER said, gentlemen opposed to the measure proposed, were ready to admit that the Banks had been guilty of great irregularities; but insisted that the Legislature had partaken of their guilt from having authorised certain of their measures, and by consenting to the rest by their agents.

The speech of the gentleman from Buncombe, with which the committee had just been favored, was a repetition of the sentiments of the gentleman from Newbern of yesterday. He could not but feel indignant that gentlemen should take so much pains to throw the blame which ought alone to attach to the Directors of the Banks, upon the Legislature of the State.

These gentlemen had spoken of the large amount of stock of which the State had become possessed in these institutions, for which it had paid nothing. No blame, Mr. P. said, could attach to the State on this score; whatever interest she has in the Banks, was freely assigned to her by the parties.

Mr. P. objected to the course resorted to by the gentleman from Buncombe, of bringing forward arguments used in debate on the passage of the Bank laws, to elucidate the meaning of those laws, instead of being governed by the plain enactments themselves. He had no doubt, from the words of the act passed in 1814, that the General Assembly, had no idea of any thing else than specie being paid for the additional stock; and in support of this opinion referred to the evidence which had been recently given to the committee.

Many objections had been urged against the course of proceeding which he had brought forward. Amongst others, it had been said, that it would require years to bring the proposed suit to an issue—that every stockholder would have to be made a party.—Which would by no means be the case. The stockholders are not known in the law. The bill will be filed against the officers of the Bank who had committed the frauds charged. It would not therefore require a longer time to bring the suit to issue, than any other of an ordinary kind

He trusted that the committee would not be deterred from acting on this subject, by objections of this nature. All that was desired by him and those who acted with him, was, that these Bank Directors should be made to answer to the law for their conduct. The gentleman from Buncombe had spoken of the care which our forefathers had taken, in the formation of the Constitution, in order to preserve the property of men of wealth, as well as to protect the poor man against the oppression of the rich. But Mr. P. was of opinion that if our ancestors could have foreseen the existence of those overgrown monied institutions which we have at present, and the influence which the men who manage them have in the community, they would have gone still further, and prohibited all such persons from having a seat in their legislative Assembly; and he had no doubt, if a constitution were now to be formed, such a provision would make a part of it.

If the Legislature would join me, said Mr. P. I would be for bearding these daily violators of the law, and for placing our feet upon them.

When he offered his services to his constituents to serve them in the Legislature, Mr. P. said, he told them, that if they thought with him, they would not suffer an attorney to be heard in favor of the Banks—he would hurl from their presence, men who should appear in the Court House to support the claims of the Banks against the people.

Gentlemen might say this would be a rash course. But if the law is to be violated, it is better to preserve the country, than to destroy it. And he believed if these institutions were permitted to go on in their oppressive measures, that the people would take this course, and he would be ready to head them in it!

Mr. P. said he should, for the present, withdraw his proposition for establishing a new Bank.

Mr. GASTON said, that having already occupied not a little of the time of the committee, he regretted the necessity which compelled him again to address them. But for the unexpected appearance of the respectable gentleman from Mecklenburg, (Mr. Alexander,) as a coadjutor to the gentleman from Granville, this necessity would not have existed. It is true, that the gentleman from Mecklenburg has not explicitly stated the extent of the aid which he purposes to render, and Mr. G. had a perfect conviction, that he could not, and did not mean to concur in the entire project. Yet (said Mr. G.) he had denied most positively certain constitutional and legal positions, which I had advanced as sound, and with equal confidence has asserted others, which I firmly believe to be most dangerous and erroneous.

The Resolution before the Committee, after premising that the Banks have violated their charters, and committed great frauds on the people of the State, whereby they have forfeited the powers and privileges granted in their charters, proposes, that the Attorney General in behalf of the State, shall, by writ of quo warranto, or other legal process, prosecute a judicial enquiry into their conduct. It must be understood, and it is avowed, that the prosecution is to be carried on, in order to obtain a judicial sentence of forfeiture of the charters. There is no question but that for a gross prostitution of its powers, and a flagrant violation of its charter, judicially ascertained, in a suit instituted for that purpose, the charter of a Corporation may be forfeited, and the Corporation dissolved. If there could be any doubt on this point, he would refer to 1 *Bl Com.* 485 and 2 *Kent's Com.* 251. He had previously stated, as a necessary consequence of this dissolution, an absolute extinguishment of all debts due to or from the Corporation. To his surprise—to his mortification—this position had been peremptorily denied by the gentleman from Mecklenburg. Let us see with what propriety.

A Corporation is an artificial person, deriving existence solely from its charter, and continuing to exist so long only as the charter endures. Take away its charter, and it dies—in appropriate language, the law pronounces that its *dissolution* has taken place. What is a debt? A thing *in action*—money in the hands of one person which another is entitled to demand by suit. When a corporation dies, it cannot be sued. There can be no action without a defendant. There can be no process served—no legal demand advanced—no defence made—no trial had—no judgment rendered. Against the Corporation, therefore, which, after dissolution, is as though it never had been, there can be no action. Can you proceed against the individuals who formerly composed the corporate body? As *individuals* they owed nothing, and a debt can only be demanded from the debtors. But it is unnecessary to argue this on principle, since it is clearly settled by authority It will be enough to cite the case of *Edmunds* v. *Brown & Sillard*, 1 *Lev.* 237. As the debts due from a Corporation are extinguished by its dissolution, those due to it must be extinguished also. It would be monstrous, if dissolution destroyed its obligations, but kept alive its rights—if it were absolved from all it owed, but could demand what was due to it—if it could recover debts, but could be compelled to pay none. The Corporation cannot sue, for there is no Corporation—and the individuals cannot sue, for they have no claim.

The language of the elementary and authoritative writers on this subject, is too perspicuous to be misunderstood, "A body politic," says Blackstone, "may be dissolved in several ways, which dissolution is the *civil death* of the Corporation, and in this case, their lands shall revert to the person or his heirs who granted them. The debts of a corporation, either to or from it, are *totally extinguished* by its dissolution, so that the members thereof cannot recover, or be changed with them in their natural capacities." 1 *Com.* 484. The distinguished American Jurist, Chancellor Kent, lays it down in his *Commentaries, (vol. 2 pages 245, 246.)* that a Corporation may be dissolved by a forfeiture of its franchises, judicially ascertained—that the dissolution of a Corporation is its civil death—and that, "according to the *settled law* of the land, upon the civil death of a Corporation, all its real estate, remaining unsold, reverts back to the original grantor and his heirs—the debts due to and from the Corporation, are all extinguished—neither the Stockholders nor the Directors of the Corporation can recover those debts, or be charged with them in their natural capacity—all the personal estate of the Corporation vests in the people, as succeeding to this right and prerogative of the Crown at common law." The distinction taken between the three kinds of property which may belong to a Corporation—lands, personal chattels, and debts—is so manifest, and the analagous principles of law, which illustrate the distinction, are so obvious, that it is most extraordinary how any professional gentleman could fail to perceive it. Land, which is regarded as of a permanent enduring nature, may be granted for life. Land conveyed to a Corporation is granted during the continuance, or the life of the Corporation—to the members thereof and "their *successors* and assigns." This life *may* endure forever, but whenever it is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, the land reverts to the grantor, as in every case of a grant for life. Personal chattels cannot be granted for life only. They are regarded as of a transitory, perishable nature, and a gift of them [illegible] passes the entire ownership, and leaves no residuary estate vested or contingent in the giver. When a Corporation is dissolved, therefore, its chattels would be entirely without an owner, liable to be seized by the first occupant, and to become the subject of general strife, if the law did not vest them in the Sovereign But as to its debts—as to money in the hands of individuals, which the Corporation may claim at law—when that Corporation dies, the money must remain in the hands of the debtors, because there is no creditor in existence.

I know, said Mr. G. that the gentleman from Mecklenburg has become convinced that his denial of the position that the debts are extinguished by a dissolution, was hasty and incorrect. How much is it to be regretted that on a subject fraught with such momentous consequences, crude and erroneous doctrines should be so rashly advanced and sanctioned by his respectable authority! But the gentleman has, with perfect confidence, asserted, that even were an extinguishment of the debts the regular consequence of a dissolution, it is competent for this Legislature to prevent such a consequence from the judgment of forfeiture, by enacting that, instead thereof, they shall be seized and placed at the disposal of the State. This doctrine appeared to Mr. G. not only unfounded as that which had just been examined, but utterly repugnant to the genius of our institutions, proscribed by the express enactments of the Federal and State Constitutions, and leading inevitably to results which no friend to freedom or the stability of property could contemplate without horror.

And how was this bold position attempted to be sustained?—The committee had been reminded of the various Acts of the Legislature passed during the Revolutionary struggle, usually called the Confiscation Laws, by which the property of those who had refused allegiance to the State was disposed of to the use of the State. Every step taken in this discussion shews the hardy temerity of those who are bent upon this prosecution. Facts are advanced upon supposition, and legal doctrines quoted which have never been studied. Can it be possible, that the gentleman from Mecklenburg has never read, or has totally forgotten the cases of *Farris* v. *Simpson* and *Benzien* v. *Lenoir*, decided in our Court of Conference, and published in Conference Reports? If so, let him permit an old friend to intreat him to read attentively the opinion of Judge Johnston, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, and a no less distinguished member of the Congress that framed our Constitution, and he will see the true principles of the authority which the Legislature exercised in the Confiscation Acts.—When the people of North Carolina had thrown off the British yoke, they assembled in Congress to form a Constitution. This Congress "clothed with *all* the power of the People and invested with *all* their rights, restrained by no law, and unawed by any authority, in the plenitude of *their* power," declared all the land within certain specified boundaries to be the right and property of the people of this State, reserving to individuals, members of that collective body, such portions of it as they held or claimed by former titles or possessions. There were at that time certain persons inhabitants of this State formerly fellow-subjects with its citizens, who did not accede to the Revolution, and formed no part of this collective body, but who by the law of nations and sacred principles of humanity, had a right to remove themselves and to dispose of their property. But this property was, by the Declaration of Rights, vested in the State, and of course, like all other public property, was subject to the disposition of the Legislature, under such limitations and restrictions as they might deem proper.—By the first Confiscation Acts, liberty was given to all those persons to sell this property, and to appoint attorneys to make sales of them. By an Act passed at a subsequent session, it was enacted that all this property (except of course what had been sold under a former law) which had vested in the collective body of the people, should be "confiscated to the *use of the State*," unless every such person should, within a limited time come forward in the mode prescribed, "and be admitted *to the privilege of a Citizen of the State*, and (mark the peculiar and emphatic language)

restored to the possessions and property which to him *once belonged* within the same. Did the sages of that day imagine that they had right to confiscate the property of citizens? Let the gentleman attend to the language of the same venerable Judge. By the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, the property of individual citizens, "is placed out of the power of the collective body of the people—no act of their Representatives in the General Assembly could impair their titles—any act which might be unadvisedly or arbitrarily made to that purpose would be a mere nullity—the Bill of Rights is paramount to the acts of the Assembly, and exercises a controlling power over them as often as they exceed the bounds prescribed by that instrument, which should ever be held sacred and inviolable, as the best security of our rights against the assumption of tyranny—such an act ought not to have any weight or influence in a Court of Judicature."—*Conference Reports*, 258, 259.

An act passed in the year 1786, "to bring to condign punishment, &c. certain persons therein described," is referred to as proof that the Legislature may *now* provide that the forfeiture of the charter of a Corporation by reason of *past* misconduct shall not be visited with the penalty which the law *then* attached to the deed, but with a different penalty *now* first to be denounced. If the act referred to sanctioned such principles, it would merit a severe and full examination—and it might then appear to contain provisions unadvisedly made under the influence of honest excitement, repugnant to constitutional principles, and therefore not entitled to weight in a Court of Judicature, or to serve as a precedent for subsequent legislation. But it sanctions no such doctrine. It directs a Court to be holden for the trial of persons accused of certain crimes, but leaves the punishment of these crimes to the Law -such as it was when the crimes were committed. It lays down no new rule for judicial decision to be applied to acts already done, but raises a Court and invests it with jurisdiction to try the character of those acts and apply thereto the antecedent and still existing Law. It prohibits *future* acts to be done by the parties accused, such as flight or alienation of their property—and prescribes penalties for a breach of these prohibitions. But however strong its language—however questionable some of its enactments when tested by the Constitution—it furnishes no precedent for this retrospective lawmaking. The doctrine is new in North Carolina, and if it can be now established, this Legislature may justly claim the high infamy of being the first to introduce into our free code, one of the most abominable practices of exploded tyranny.

The detestable *Caligula* wrote his laws in small characters, and hung them upon high pillars, so as to render it difficult for the people to discover the penalties to which they were made liable, and for this atrocious tyranny his name has been handed down with execrations to an indignant posterity. But even he did prescribe the penalty before he deed. It was *possible* to know the law and the consequences of its violation, and although the citizen might be ensnared, he was not kept in necessary ignorance. But a law fixing the penal consequences of an act—after the act done—is an absurdity in terms. The very nature of society forbids it—the eternal principles of justice stamp it with reprobation, and the Genuis of Freedom mocks at its impotent and insolent claims to respect. "The Legislative and Judicial powers," thus speaks our Bill of Rights, "ought to be forever separate and distinct." It is the province of the Legislative power to lay down the rule of conduct—it is the right and duty of the Judicial Power to apply the rule. Under the pretence of Legislation, to order the Courts to pronounce a sentence which the rule previously given does not justify, is an act of flagrant usurpation. "No free man ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseised of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*Sec.* 12. It a definition of the law of the land be wanted, it will be found in the cases of the *University* v. *Foy*, 2 *Hay.* 310—374, and of *Robinson* v. *Barfield*, 2 *Mar.* 390, that permanent, uniform and universal rule of action previously laid down for the government of the conduct of the citizen.—"A particular act of the Legislature to confiscate the goods of Titius does not enter into the idea of a Law; for the operation of this act is spent upon him only, and has no relation to the community in general—it is rather a sentence than a law." 1 *Bl. Com.* 44. "All laws should be made to commence *in futuro*, and be notified before their commencement, which is implied in the term *prescribed*.—Do. 46. "No State," says the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1. Sec. 10, "shall pass any *ex post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." By a tacit condition annexed to the creation of a corporation, its charter may be forfeited, and its existence terminated by a judicial decision that it has abused its franchises. But the consequence of this penalty which the law has imposed would be ruinous to the State, one of the corporators—and the gentleman would therefore substitute, by a legislative mandate to the Courts, a different sentence—a sentence of confiscation. And this he would do after the alleged abuse committed. If this be not an *ex post facto law*, what would be such an act?

It is readily admitted, that, as the object of this prohibition is the protection of the citizen, a law *lessening* the penalty for a past crime, would not come within its purview. The State, which may claim the exaction of the whole penalty, can, at any time before punishment, remit the whole or any part of it. But the substitution of confiscation to the State, of all the lands, effects and credits of the Corporation, as a consequence of a dissolution of the charter, is the enactment of an entirely distinct penalty, at least equally severe, with respect to the body politic, as that which the law now attaches—and with respect tom any of the corporators, far more severe. Several of these are debtors to the Bank. They may indeed lose their stock by a dissolution, but they are partially indemnified by being released from their debts. But if this restrospective enactment be valid, they must lose their stock and pay their debts besides. Such an enactment would be a violation of the faith of contracts. The charter is a contract, the obligation of which the State is not permitted to impair. A tacit condition annexed to the charter is, that for a gross violation of franchises, judicially ascertained, the body politic shall be dissolved—all its lands shall revert to those from whom they came, and all the debts, due to and from it, shall be extinguished. The State is a member of the Corporation—the largest Stockholder. Upon this condition, it granted the charter, and upon this condition, it also became an associate in the company. It may insist on this condition, and thus share the lot of the other corporators, but it cannot substitute different conditions from those agreed upon, by which it shall not only escape from the common fate of the Stockholders, but enrich itself by the ruin of their companions. Let gentlemen but examine with attention the celebrated case of the Dartmouth College, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in the 4th of *Wheaton*, and it will be impossible for them to maintain any longer the extravagant doctrine contended for. It should be remembered, too, that this Supreme Court of the United States will have to pronounce, in the last resort, upon this very doctrine. While, indeed, our own Courts are distinguished by the virtue, the learning, and the firmness which now characterise them, a necessity for such a resort can never exist. They will uphold the sacred principles of constitutional law, unmoved by clamour, unterrified by the apprehension of legislative displeasure. But if, what I sometimes fear, it is designed by another bill which is before the House, to drive from the Bench the eminent, and able, and independent Magistrates who now adorn it, and to fill their places with ignorance, rashness and subserviency to legislative will, even this desperate design, however completely executed, can avail nothing. For a judgment of the highest Court of a State Statute, on the ground of its repugnancy to the Constitution of the United States, and where the decision is in favor of the validity of such Statute, may be re-examined by writ of error, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the Union. The principles which will govern the decision of that high tribunal, are too clearly and authoritatively pronounced, in the case referred to, to leave a doubt of the result.

But, Sir, said Mr. G. I do acquit the Gentleman from Mecklenburg of ultimately intending plunder. His object is, by confiscation, to place the concerns of the bank against which his efforts are mainly directed, in the hands of the Legislature, trusting that they will dispose of them with proper regard to the principles of right, and hoping thereby to prevent the debtors from being pressed too eagerly for the payment of what they owe. Let me, however, conjure him to reflect, anxiously, again and again, upon every step in this tremendous experiment, before he ventures to execute it. The file affords no precedent. It has never been tried before. A failure may be utter ruin. He must see that some of his notions were crude and erroneous, and he ought to distrust the correctness of others. Should the consequences be such as I predict, and such in the sincerity of my heart I believe they will be—the gentleman, to the last moment of his life, will rue the day in which he lent his agency to produce them.

Mr. G said, that he had now done with the examination of the legal questions into which he had been drawn by the argument of the gentleman from Mecklenburg. He was thoroughly satisfied himself, and trusted that he had proved to the committee, that a judicial sentence of forfeiture of charter must be followed by an extinguishment of all debts due to or from the banks. There were some other topics connected with this subject, on which he would ask the further attention of the Committee. Something had been said of a practice which prevailed at some of the Offices of the State bank, of calculating interest for ninety-two days, on a note made payable eighty-eight days after the day of its discount, and this had been stigmatised as Usury. Is it possible that gentleman should so misunderstand this usage, or be ignorant of the actual adjudication of our own Supreme Court upon this very objection? On every such note, three days of grace were allowed for payment, after the day of payment stipulated in the note. The note was therefore, in fact, payable at the end of ninety-one days *after* the day on which it was discounted. But the borrower had the use of the money *on* the day of its date—that is, for ninety-two days, and this being the term of forbearance, the bank deducted the interest for that term. Whether this practice was usurious or not, was a question distinctly presented for adjudication in our Supreme Court, in the case of *State Bank* v. *Hunter*, reported in 1 *Badg. & Devx's Repts.* 99, and the practice was decided to be legal.

There had been no act or omission on the part of these Institutions, which he considered so reprehensible in its nature, or so mischievous in its consequences, as the want of punctuality in redeeming their issues. By suspending specie payments, the only effectual check upon redundant issues—the criterion by which to judge of the fair demands of business—and the standard by which to regulate collections—was lost. Punctuality in making payments ought to be the point of honour with banks, as much as courage in a soldier, or chastity in a woman. Here was the only serious ground of complaint against these Institutions, and however the State and the community—public feeling and importunity of debtors—however truly they all come in of a full share of the blame, yet there was most serious cause of censure. But it was to be remarked, that in the purposed prosecution, a failure on the part of the banks to pay their notes on demand, could not be assigned as a *violation of charter*, or a cause of forfeiture. It was indeed a violation *of promise*, and as such, subjected to be sued. The charters contained no provision whatever upon the subject. The banks were under no further or other legal obligation to pay the demands upon them than that which the law imposed upon every individual of the community, and of course a breach of this obligation could expose them to no severer legal penalty than that which the law of the land inflicted on every unpunctual debtor. It may be more injurous to the credit of a bank—it may more extensively injure the community, for a banking Institution to evade or deny payment of its debts, than for an individual or any other body politic, but it is in all precisely the same breach of duty, and where the law has made no distinction, it must in all, be prevented or redressed, by precisely the same remedies.

The object of this proposed quo warranto or 'other legal process,' is, not the redress of individual injury, nor of the punishment of offending individuals. Is there a man in the community who has suffered wrong at the hands of any of these Institutions? The Courts of justice are open to hear his complaints, and our laws are strong enough to command for him complete relief. Let it not be objected that these may be poor men, for our benevolent code has provided, that in such case they may sue without cost. Have the officers committed any trespass against the public morality, or the public policy of the country? Let the *offenders* be brought forward to receive their merited punishment. But do not, in a paroxism of passion, visit their sins upon the country—upon the public institutions—the innocent—the helpless—and the destitute. Dissolve their charters—and your State—your University—your Academies—your charitable institutions—the widow and the orphan—are stripped of their stock—while the supposed offenders, perhaps no longer stockholders, or owing debts far transcending the amount of their stock, are, by an extinguishment of these debts, rewarded for their very misdeeds.

Sir, said Mr. G., I can see nothing gratifying in any result of this proposed prosecution. Defeat will be disgrace: Victory will be ruin. The difficulties attending the prosecution are infinitely greater than is anticipated by the rash and inconsiderate vengeance of those who urge on this measure. The mode of proceeding is unknown in our usages. A quo warranto to vacate a charter, or a scire facias to repeal, has never been brought in N. Carolina. It is doubted, and justly doubted, whether an Information in nature of a quo warranto will lie in this State, for our Constitution requires that all *criminal* proceedings shall commence by Presentment or Indictment of a Grand Jury. Every step that may be taken in this pathless wild, will present to the Counsel for the State unexpected obstacles and unforseen difficulties. When facts are to be established in a Court of Justice, the bold conjectures here indulged, and the loose evidence here received, will not avail one whit to prove them; and when specific causes of forfeiture are to be juridically made out, empty declamation, bitter invective, rhetorical flourish and offensive muendo, however weighty here, will pass by unheeded as the idle wind. Those who are entrusted with the management of these institutions, and with the mighty interests at stake in them, assuredly will neglect no legal means of averting the threatened mischief. The public sentiment, too, when the public shall see the consequences of a conviction, will inevitably take side with the accused—and in all probability, although the Legislature shall have prejudged the cause—have proclaimed the guilt of the accused—ordered the prosecution—and prescribed the sentence—yet, after vast expense, great delay, and infinite public confusion, the boasted impeachment will terminate in a miserable failure.

Disgraceful as would be such a result, yet success is far more to be deprecated. Yes, sir, victory will be ruin. Let a forfeiture of charters be judicially established—the corporations dissolved, and the debts both to and from the Banks extinguished, and who can imagine the wide spread misery which would ensue? The wealth of these institutions consists essentially of the debts due them. These destroyed, the stock becomes worthless.—Not only innocent individuals, some of them widows and orphans, whose sole property may be their stock, are stripped of the means of subsistence—but your literary fund for the education of the poor—your fund for internal improvements—the great mass of your productive revenue, the $700,000 of stock which you hold in these Banks, is at once annihilated. Should you attempt to supply the place of this source of revenue by taxation, the taxes will be paid you in the notes of these defunct corporations, which you are bound by your plighted faith when you chartered the Banks, to receive in payment of all public dues. What will these notes be worth? Not only not redeemable in specie—but binding no body for the payment—and representing no funds whatever; they will literally be worth *to you nothing*. But a most notable expedient is suggested, to impart value to them; and that is, by the Governor's issuing a proclamation pledging the faith of the State for their payment. The value of a promise to pay *when the promiser may please—and not till then—and where no interest accrues from delay of performance*—has never yet been precisely ascertained. The nearest approach to it was made by our act of 1783, entitled "An act for establishing a scale of depreciation;" in which it was among other things enacted, that one Spanish milled dollar should be of the value of eight shillings specie, and eight hundred dollars of the paper currency of this State shall be valued at one Spanish milled dollar. Possibly your Governor's proclamation, promising a redemption at some undefined time, may raise these notes to an equality in value with this ancient paper currency. More can not rationally be expected from its efficacy. And is this million and a half of bank notes, thus rendered worthless, really to be paid by the State? If the Governor, by our authority, issues such a proclamation, it must be paid, or North Carolina becomes a by-word and reproach among her sister States. And whence shall we get the means—where are our funds? In this career of victory, not only will you triumph over impoverished citizens, ruined institutions, and a beggared country, but you will trample under foot all the venerable principles and usages of civil liberty. By the bill before you, the Commissioners for executing your plan of confiscation, are clothed with powers unheard of in a country claiming to be free. Travelling through the State, or fixing their high Court of Commission where they please, these itinerant or stationary inquisitors, call before them whom they will; administer whatever oaths they choose—seize whatever property they may demand—imprison whomever they deem contumacious—and to effect these purposes, are to have at their command the civil and military power of the State! And all this is—for what? To shew your courage!—To shew what you dare do! If this be courage, it is the courage of the maddened animal, which closing its eyes and bending down its head, rushes furiously upon sudden destruction. If this be courage, what is frantic passion, what is insanity? It cannot be that such projects shall ever receive the sanction of the Legislature of North Carolina—But if they should—there is a redeeming spirit in the People, which will be manifested from one end of the State to the other, and call us back, before it is too late, to undo the mischievous work which we shall have performed.

There was a very stormy evening session in the House of Representatives on the 27th ult. it being the last day on which bills which had passed one House, could be sent to the other. In the course of the evening, a bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with certain Indian tribes, being under consideration—

Mr. Bates, of Missouri, rose to speak amidst loud clamor, and said that he was the more determined to deliver his sentiments, in consequence of an evident determination to thrust this question through the House.—[Here the noise increased.] Mr. B. said if the chair had not the power to protect members, he should protect himself.

Mr. M'Duffie here rose, and avowed himself one of those who thought the House ought to have the power to put down any member who was determined to speak in opposition to the expressed sense of the House. He had long thought that this house should enjoy the privilege, common in all deliberative assemblies, of putting down members who were determined to speak.

Mr. Bates expressed his regret that the gentleman from South Carolina should have taken this course, and made some remarks on the bill.

There was great confusion here, and Mr. Haynes moved that the Committee rise; but, on understanding that the bill was not gone through, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Woods moved to strike out from the bill lines 58 to 81. He made some observations, but there was great noise and clamor in the House.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, spoke to order. He wished, if the gentleman from Ohio was determined to speak out the session, that he would confine himself to the subject.

The Speaker decided the gentleman from Ohio to be in order.

The noise increasing, when Mr. Woods again commenced.

Mr. Barringer hoped that the individual making the noise should be addressed by name.

The Speaker expressed himself unable to check symptoms of displeasure when the House chose to exhibit them. The most prudent course was for the member to yield to them.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed.

General Hamilton.—Allusion has recently been made in Congress to the opinions expressed by this eminent man, in the Federal Convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States; and he has been called a *monarchist*. Referring to this unfounded charge, the Salem (Mass.) Gazette gives the following facts as to what General Hamilton did propose, which it will be seen, Mr. Madison approved:

In the Federal Convention he did not "urge a *monarchical* project,"—in a letter dated Sept. 16, 1803, from him to Col. Pickering, he says, "The highest toned propositions, which I made in the Convention, were for a President, Senate, and Judges *during good behaviour*—a House of Representatives for three years.

Mr. Madison voted for this proposition; Hamilton in the same letter says, 'Thus, if I sinned against republicanism, Mr. Madison was not less guilty. I may truly then say, that I never *proposed* either a President or Senate for life.—This plan was in my conception conformable with the strict theory of a government merely republican."

C. F. Mercer is announced, in the Alexandria Gazette, as a candidate again to represent the District composed of Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties, (Va.) of which he has been for several years the distinguished Representative in Congress.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INAUGURATION.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz. Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Illi. Tazewell, White, Silsbee, Bell. Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Livingston; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, Andrew Jackson, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Judges, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The Foreign Ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chf. Justice Marshall.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was reformed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the Inauguration. The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Delivered by General Andrew Jackson, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow-Citizens: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *ægis*. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reference to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

Washington, March 6.

The Senate of the United States met yesterday at 12 o'clock; and, after appointing a Committee to wait upon the President of the United States, and receive any communication that he might have to make, closed its doors, on motion of Mr. Benton, in order to proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

From what we can learn, no nominations were yesterday made to the Senate. Certainly, none were confirmed.

The great concourse of strangers in this City has already subsided; and the steady rain of yesterday kept within doors most of those who remain. This busy throng has passed away without any occurrence seriously to mar the pleasure of its assembly. What particularly gratifies us, and does credit to the character of our People, is, that, amidst all the excitement and bustle of the occasion, the whole day and night of the Inauguration passed off without the slightest interruption of the public peace and order, that we have heard of. At the mansion of the President, the Sovereign People were a little uproarious, indeed, but it was in any thing but a malicious spirit.

James A. Hamilton, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until a permanent appointment shall have been made to that office. Certain duties have to be performed, in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which make such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

The Ex-President (Mr. Adams) has retired with his family, to the beautiful situation of Meridian Hill, (the property of Commodore Porter) directly west of the City, which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.

We inadvertently omitted, the other day, to mention that the several Heads of Departments, Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Southard, and also the Attorney General of the United States, resigned their commissions on the 3d day of the month, to the then President of the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, 1829.

The Rt. Rev'd. Bishop RAVENSCROFT ake his annual visit to St. John's Church, place, on Saturday and Sunday, the nd 22d of this month, on both which here will be divine service and sermons.

unty Officers.—On Thursday last, the ing gentlemen were elected Officers for berland County, for the present year, viz:
JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
DANIEL McLEAN, County Trustee.
ANSON BAILEY, Coroner.
JAS. MILLAR, Treas. Public Buildings.
JONATHAN EVANS, GURDON DEMING, DOLPHIN A. DAVIS, } Com. of Finance.
e County Taxes laid by this Court are ame, in the aggregate, as those of the year.

old.—The gold region in this State is en- ed by new discoveries almost every day. learn that the precious article has lately found in several places near Carthage, Moore county, about 40 miles from this

Mr. John M'Gugan, of Robeson county, killed by the fall of a tree during the ent storm on Thursday afternoon last. He on his return home from this market.

The Express.—In our last we mentioned t the Contractors on the Line from this e to Washington City had made arrange- nts to bring on the Inauguaral Speech of n. Jackson by express. We have now to ord the speed of this conveyance, which apprehend has never been equalled in thern country, and considering the roads, haps in no other. We understand that express left Washington at 2 o'clock P. on the 4th inst. and it arrived here at 11 next night, making the trip in *thirty-three* urs, a distance of 347 miles, of which a- t 290 miles is very bad road. The latter rt of the route was done in considerably s time than the former. From the Peters- rg Intelligencer we find that the express ached there at 6 o'clock on Thursday morn- g; and it got to Raleigh (says the Star) at in the evening—145 miles in 12 hours.— rom Raleigh in 5 hours to this place, 60 iles.

The Inaugural Speech has, we believe, giv- n very general satisfaction, not only to the iends of the President, but also to many of is opponents. It is a plain and forcible ex- sition of his views on the great subjects mmitted to his trust as President. It is so ort that every one will read it; and so plain at no one can misunderstand it; it needs comment. The reader will not fail to re- rk, how it contradicts the libels of his ene- ies, put forth previous to the election. It as said that he would soon involve the coun- y in war: He says, "It shall be my study preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship." It was said that he was in favor of a standing army of 120,000 men: He "considers stand- ng armies as dangerous to free governments, and will not seek to enlarge our present es- tablishment." He was represented as dis- posed to exalt the military above the civil au- thority: He says, "the military should be held subordinate to the civil authority."

In relation to the Tariff, the allusion to the spirit in which the Constitution was formed, is a most happy one. Congress has been sad- ly deficient of that spirit, or the Tariff would not have been what it is. Mutual forbear- ance, "a spirit of equity, caution, and com- promise," may yet make it acceptable to all. The speech is generally considered too short; though for our part, we consider its brevity as a great recommendation. The writings and speeches of Washington and Franklin were remarkable for the same qua- lity; and the first Inaugural Speech of Wash- ington, (momentous as was the period,) was about the length of Gen. Jackson's.

Gen. Jackson was escorted from his lodg- ings to the Capitol, on the 4th inst, by fifteen officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had solicited that honor, at the head of whom was Col. William Polk, of Raleigh.

The Cabinet.—The reader will observe, that only two members of the Cabinet had been nominated to the Senate at the latest dates from Washington. We can only ac- count for the nomination of Messrs. Branch, Eaton, and Berrien, being deferred, on the supposition that it is thought not prudent to take these gentlemen from the Senate until all the other Executive nominations are acted on. Gov. Troup and Mr. Reid of Miss. both being absent, the Adams party would have a majority were these gentlemen taken from the Senate.

We sincerely regret that Mr. McLean is to leave the Post Office. The whole country feels the benefits of his able administration of the duties of that Department. We can- not hope that a change will be for the better.

It is remarkable that the Ex-President A- dams's name is not once mentioned by ei- ther the Intelligencer or Telegraph in their accounts of the Inauguration. Of course he was not present. When he was sworn into office, 4 years ago, Gen. Jackson was among the first to offer him his congratulations and good wishes. The late John Adams left Washington on the same night that his term of service expired.

We are sorry to learn from the Charleston Mercury, that it is said Gov. Troup is detain- ed by indisposition in Savannah, where he had arrived on his way to Washington City. Of course he was not present at the meeting of the new Senate on Thursday last.

Washington, March 7.

The following nominations were yesterday made by the President of the United States, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The following nominations are also said to have been made by the President, but not to have been acted upon by the Senate, viz:

John M'Lean, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

John W. Campbell, of Ohio, to be District Judge for the District of Ohio.

The arrangement of the Cabinet Ministers some days ago so authoritatively announced, it appears, has been changed, so far as con- cerns the General Post Office, which, to the universal regret, we are sure, of all parties and classes of men, Mr. M'Lean is invited to retire from, by the offer of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. As the further ar- rangements are not yet known, we forbear, for the present, from the gener l reflections which are suggested by this unexpected oc- currence, and the circumstances which have attended it.—*Nat. Int.*

At the late term of Wayne County Court, the G and J presented the several Banks of this State, for sundry high crimes and mis- demeanors, amounting to the enormous of- fence of lending money to people who wanted it, and then (astonishing impudence!) asking them to pay it back at the promised time.— The Jury are anxious to have an extra session of the Legislature, to get out of the State Treasury what little cash remained at the end of the late session. It would add to the circulating medium; and as there is not much of it, it wouldn't take much time for the mem- bers to *earn it*.

The Hon. A. H. Shepperd, in a circular to his constituents, announces that he is a can- didate for re-election to Congress from the district composed of Guilford, Stokes, Rock- ingham and Caswell Counties.

Congress.—The proceedings of the last days of the Session are almost as uninteres- ting as the whole session has been. In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr McKinlay of Alaba- ma presented the protest of the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff, which was order- ed to be entered on the Journals.

On the 3d, a message was received from the President, covering a copy of the Instructions given to the Ministers to the Panama Con- gress, with a request that they be printed. The Senate refused to print them by a vote of 24 to 18, and transferred them to the Ex- ecutive Journal.

After considerable business, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the two Houses, having completed their business, were ready to close the session by an adjourn- ment, unless he had further communications to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them; and that the Presiden , on saying that he had no further communica- tion to make to the present Congress, had re- quested them to present to the members of the two Houses, his best respects and his wishes for their restoration to their families in health and happiness.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die.*

Sixty seven laws were passed during the session, of which the following are all those of a public nature.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the first quarter of the year 1829.

Extending the time within which merchandize may be exported with the benefit of draw-back.

Allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom.

In addition to the act, entitled "An act to amend the Judicial System of the United States."

Making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the U. States, for the year 1829.

Making appropriations for building light-houses and beacons, and placing buoys, and for improving har- bors, and directing surveys.

To continue the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States.

Making additional appropriations for certain forti- fications of the United States, for the year 1829.

Making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829

Making additional appropriation for the Military service of the United States, for the year 1829.

Authorizing the subscription of Stock in the Ches- apeake and Delaware Canal Company, and in the Dis- mal Swamp Canal Company.

Making provisions for the payment of Pensions to the widows and children of pensioners, in certain cas- es, and for other purposes.

Providing for the printing and binding sixty thou- sand copies of the abstract of Infantry Tactics; includ- ing manœvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, and for other purposes.

For the construction of the Cumberland Road west- wardly of Zanesville.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Making appropriations for completing certain roads and for making examinations and surveys.

To authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Resolution in relation to the survey and laying out a military road in the State of Maine.

Making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1829.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1829.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect cer- tain treaties with Indian tribes, and for holding a trea- ty with the Pottawatamies.

Making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in the State of Missouri to be exposed at public sale, and for other purposes.

Making additional appropriations for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and of the navigation of certain rivers.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Miss- souri, to be exposed to public sale.

Exploring Expedition.—We regret that this enterprise, which has engaged so much of the public attention and interest, particularly of the whole maritime community, should not have been acted on. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; but the late period of the sess Naval Committee in the Sena bill, placed it beyond the ac in its regular order. It the with many other bills of imp revived and acted on at the ne

The Washington correspon Y. Commercial Advertiser say ett and Mr. Pryor Lea, Rep Tennessee, are to fight, in th of this city, as soon as the ses It will, no doubt, be a fatal d the parties are married—and young—that is to say, not muc

Snow in Florida.—In Tallah da,) on the 15th ult. the ground with snow to the depth of two i Floridian says this is the first oc the kind since the settlement of rida, and as it might be the only young men would have for thir pelt each other with snow balls, it ly be supposed the opportunity wa not lost.

It is surprising, considering th unusual snows north and south of Fayett ville, that the ground here has scarcely be n covered during the winter, which, however, has been extremely cold and change

Stephenson, the London Lo .—The Savannah Republican, of the 5d inst. says, that it is strongly suspected that the two individuals who arrived at that port in the Kingston, from Liverpool, and who ca e on board from the Welsh coast, with only travelling bags of clothing, are the identical fugitives, Stephenson and Lloyd, whose alleged frauds has excited so much consternation in the monied world of London. The description given of the former, exactly corresponds with the appearance of the person alluded to; and indeed from many other circumstances, which we might detail, we entertain little doubt of their identity.

The same paper of the 4th inst. states that "The individual who was suspected to be Stephenson, and which suspicion seems now to be generally a conviction, left this city this morning. His route is not known."

From the New York Enquirer.

The whole circulating medium of North Carolina is estimated at $1,600,000. This is only a little more than the estimate of the amount used by this city.

It is believed that, in a few years, the three banks of N. Carolina will own the whole state. If they want to raise money, what is to hinder them from setting up the sovereign state of North Carolina at auction, and knocking it off to the Barings of London, for a good price? If so, they would say—"for sale to the highest bidder, the state of North Carolina, with all its appurtenances, &c. &c.

From the New York Enquirer of Feb. 27.

North Carolina Banks.—North Carolina is in a dreadful predicament with her banking institutions. The banks are calling in their debts, and the people are crying out, "we're ruined," "we're ruined."—The whole circulating medium of Newbern, is not sufficient to purchase the produce brought to market in one day. Their business is done by drawing bills on the North, and selling them to the banks at a dis- count. Some say that [illegible] of good New York paper to North Carolina, would pay a handsome profit by way of exchange. If any of our brokers or our banks have a spare million or two, there is now a fine chance to put the screws on the whole state of North Carolina. It might ruin, perhaps, the plant- ers and farmers of that state, but we wealthy nabobs don't care for that, if we can fill our own pockets.

In every part of North Carolina, the same scarcity of the circulating medium exists. In Salisbury alone, there is owing to the State Branch, about $300,000, and only $100,000 to pay it with. This is Flemish. They have plenty of property, good farms, fine plant- ations, &c. &c.; but no ready money.

On the whole, it is thought that a company, with *two millions* in their hands, going into North Carolina, would make a good speculation—probably ten or fif- teen per cent. besides helping the poor people of that state out of their present difficulties. It is ru- mored by some, that the United States Bank would gladly relieve them for 12½ per cent, if they were not fearful that something bad would grow out of it. Why don't they try it? Two or three millions are no- thing to them. They can collect more from bonds in this city in six weeks or so.

We copy the above for the particular a- musement of our North Carolina readers. It is a happy idea of Mr. Noah, that of helping the poor people of this state out of their diffi- culties by speculating upon them.

Raleigh, March 10.

His excellency Governor Owen returned to this city on Saturday last.

Appropriations for this State.—We are fa- vored with the following welcome intelligence from our Senator, Governor Iredell:

Washington, March 2, 1829.

MESSRS. J. GALES & SON,

Gentlemen—You will be grat fied to learn, that bills have this day finally passed both Houses of Congress, making appropriations for the following objects, interesting to North Carolina. Twenty-one thousand dollars for improving the Swash at Occacock. Twenty thousand dollars for removing obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, and twenty thousand dollars for purchasing the titles still claimed by Cherokee Indians to reservations within the State of North Carolina.

I write in haste from the Senate Cham- ber. Yours respectfully,

JA. IREDELL.

Liberality. We learn that the aggregate *ascertained* amount of collections for the Poor, in the Churches of this city on Sunday morning last, is about *eighteen hundred dol- lars.* Returns from some of the Churches were not received. The Gazette states that two gentlemen of the city have given 50 cords of wood for the relief of the distresses of the poor.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Paragon of Jokes.—"Pray," said Lut- terell to Sam Rogers, the other day, "what is the best joke you ever saw in print?"—"Why," said the English Norbury, "it was an advertisement in the Herald from the commissioners of the sinking fund, re- turning thanks for a donation of *six pounds* towards paying off the *national debt!*"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 7, Hall & Johnson's boat George Washington, with 2700 bushels Salt, and Coffee, Su- gar, Molasses and Spirits, for owners.

DEPARTED, on the 6th inst., Steam Boat Henri- etta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with a full load of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c.

Also, this morning, Hall & Johnson's boat George Washington, with 81 bbls Flour, 10 casks Seed, 13 hhds. Tobacco, and 3000 bushels Wheat, for owners.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 4, Brigs Damon from N. York, John from Cape Haytien. Schooners Betsey from Charleston, Hussar from do., Albion from do. Sloop Niantic from do.

CLEARED, Brig Counsellor for Mariegalante.—Schooners Plato for Philadelphia, Hazard for New York, Superior for Guadaloupe. Sloops George & Eliza for Charleston, Crawford for do.

☞ An advertisement was left at this office a few days ago, during a momentary absence of the editor, which cannot be published, as it would subject the editor to a prosecution. The advertiser, Donald Patterson, can have his money returned on application.

THEATRE.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION respectfully announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its Vicinity, that on THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, they will present Colman's Comedy of

THE HEIR AT LAW.

TOGETHER WITH THE FARCE OF

FAMILY JAR.

☞ For Characters, see bills of the day.

March 12.

☞ Notice.

THE Members of the *AGRICULTURAL SO- CIETY* of Cumberland County are respectfully invited to attend a called meeting of said Society, to be holden at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on *Sa- turday the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.* It is ex- pected a punctual attendance will be observed, as the object of the meeting is to receive communications highly interesting to the welfare of the Society and the community in general.

J. SEAWELL, *Sec'ry to Cumberland Agricultural Society.*

March 12. 14-3w.

Wanted to purchase,

10 Likely *NEGROES*, from 14 to 18 years old. Apply at the Mansion Hotel.

March 12. 1w.

Williams & Fenn,

CONTEMPLATING a different arrangement in business, will offer for sale

At Auction,

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., their remaining

Stock of Dry Goods,

Shoes, Crockery, Wines, Teas, and a vari- ety of other articles worthy the attention of dealers.

Fayetteville, March 11.—14-1w.

WILL BE DRAWN

On Tuesday, the 24th of March,

The Union Canal

LOTTERY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 2.

Highest Prize,

$15,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	10	of	300
1	of 6,000	10	of	200
1	of 4,000	20	of	150
1	of 3,000	24	of	100
1	of 2,025	51	of	70
5	of 1,000	51	of	60
5	of 500	51	of	50
5	of 400	51	of	40

&c. &c.

Whole Ticket $5, Half $2 50, Quar- ter $1 25,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been pre- pared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infu- sion, with the most happy success. It is now offer- ed to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Pow- der, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup; as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular conside- ration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic af- fections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or diffi- cult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 24 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

By this Morning's Mail.

Savannah March 7.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the barque Oxford, Capt. Prince from Havre, sailed on the 14th January, we have Havre dates to 14th, and Paris to the 11th. From a hasty glance, the contents appear unimportant. There is no political news of interest. The Turkish and the Russian for- ces remained in winter quarters.

It is stated in the Augsburg Gazette, that the Porte is not at all disposed to acknow- ledge the independence of Greece, and that he has rejected every proposition upon that sub- ject. The greatest activity is every where displayed in completing the defences of the Capitol.

There may be observed in all the measures of the government, a determination to push the approaching campaign with the greatest energy.

Don Miguel is said to be entirely recovered.

It was not known who would succeed the Marquis of Anglesea in the Vice Royalty of Ireland.

Havre, Jan. 13.

Our Upland market after having been very dull from the beginning of the month, revived a little yes- terday—the sales of which amounted to about 1200 bags, of which 700 were Virginia at 87, and several lots of Georgia, good fair quality at 85 to 90c. Our prices appear now to be pretty well established, and as very little was sold for these 2 months, it is to be presumed that unless we have very heavy arrivals, the prices will be supported by a regular demand from the trade.

Savannah, March 6.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, as the Steam Boat Company's boat Savannah, was on her way down from Augusta, with boats No. 1 and 5 in tow, about a mile from the City, the Cotton on No. 5 was discover- ed to be on fire. The boat was soon burnt to the water's edge, together with her cargo. Of 570 bales, comprising it, only 7 or 8 were saved. It is not known how the fire com- menced, but it is conjectured to have been communicated by a spark which the wind had carried to the cotton from the chimney. The following are the names of the consign- ees of the Cotton, most of which we under- stand is insured: I. Minis and S. J. Bryan, O. Tenney, J. Stone, S. B. Parkman, S. D. Corbett, Taft & Pandleford, B Burroughs, A. Le Barbier & Co. E. Bliss, C. Lippit, G. Gordon, Beers, Booth and St. John.

Georgian.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. JOHN R. CALLENDER, to Miss ANNA H. HOWARD, daughter of Henry B. Howard, Esq.

In Brunswick county, on the 24th ult., Mr. HEN- RY N. HOWARD, to Miss MARY E. B. BAKER, daughter of John C. Baker, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., Mr. BAKER, United States' pensioner, aged 70 years, to Miss RE- BECCA HARRIS, aged 40 years.

At the residence of her father, Mr. John McDaniel, Mrs. NANCY McCASKILL, wife of Mr. Kenneth McCaskill, deeply lamented by her friends and rela- tives, and regretted by all who knew her. She died without a murmur, with a full assurance of finding peace and happiness with her God.—*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on Saturday night last, very sud- denly, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOWARD, wife of Hen- ry B. Howard, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 50; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $5 50 a 6 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32½ a 37½. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 9 75, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 85 a 90. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat $1 20.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. pre- mium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Letters from New York report the sale of 500 Bbls. Virginia Flour at $7 87, which is a considerable fall. N. C. Wheat is quoted at from $1 60 to $1 68.

POETRY.

SONG.—*From the Memoirs of Allen Gray.*

Oh saftly sleep, by bonny bairn,
Rock'd on this breast o' mine;
The heart that beats sae sair within,
Will not awaken thine.

Lie still, lie still, ye canker'd thochts
That such late watches keep,
And if ye break the mother's heart,
Yet let the baby sleep.

Sleep on, sleep on, my ae, ae bairn,
Nor look sae wae on me,
As if ye felt the bitter tear
That blins thy mother's ee.

Dry up, dry up, ye saut, saut tears,
Lest on my bairn ye dreep,
An' break in silence, waefu' heart,
An' let my baby sleep.

LOVE.

"Who'd make Philosophy the rule of love?
Love knows no rule, and never rule knows less
Than when obedience we'd exact from it.
'Tis an uncertain and a froward guest;
Comes to us when it lists; abides as long
As pleases it; and its own humour takes,
Whatever may be ours! You'd go in quest on't,
And lo! 'tis with you before setting out;
You'd lay down terms for its sojourning with you,
And here it is, on its own terms, at home;
You'd fain be rid on't, and 'tis fain to stay;
You'd thrust it out of doors, and only find,
The threshold's not your own, the moment love

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Private Boarding House.

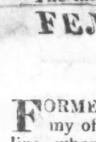
MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
30 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92tf.

sion is in favor of the validity of such Statute, re-examined by writ of error, and reversed ned, in the Supreme Court of the Union. nciples which will govern the decision of h tribunal, are too clearly and authoritative- unced, in the case referred to, to leave a f the result.

Sir, said Mr. G. I do acquit the Gentleman cklenburg of ultimately intending plunder. ct is, by confiscation, to place the concerns monk against which his efforts are mainly di- tr n the hands of the Legislature, trusting that dispose of them with proper regard to the s of right, and hoping thereby to prevent Wl rs from being pressed too eagerly for the Hot of what they owe. Let me, however, con- nish o reflect, anxiously, again and again, upon H in this tremendous experiment, before he riou to execute it. The file affords no prece- well has never been tried before. A failure rit e ter ruin. He must see that some of his F re crude and erroneous, and he ought to to h correctness of clerks. Should the conse- Hot such as I predict, and such in the sincerity ous t I believe they will be—the gentleman, and moment of his life, will rue the day in A his agency to produce them.

ses, whe short notice. 82-tf.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE Proprietors of the several Stages from Fay- ville have [illegible] their General Stage Office—where all the Stages arrive at and depart from. Seats are taken and the Way Bills of the following Stages made out at the Lafayette Hotel, viz: Charleston, Cheraw Camden, Augusta, Norfolk, Raleigh, Petersburg, Wilmington, Wadesborough, &c.

Fayetteville, February , 1829.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828 99tf

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more. at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

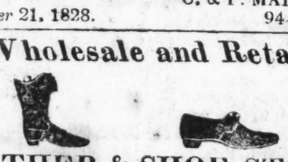
To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Wholesale and Retail



LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

on Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

D PARDEE,

S, and recently of the CITY HO- PHILADELPHIA,

Y announces to the public, that he *MANSION HOTEL,* situate usiness in this town, and that the for the reception of Boarders and

have been, lately, completely re- The extensive range of Parlors, and Bar Rooms are all newly fur- ambers supplied with *New Beds and* Stables well provided with Fodder thful Ostlers. His Bar contains the and Liquors, selected by himself in d his Larder will afford at all times, ions of the market and delicacies of ile his *charges will be moderate* to suit the times.

long experience in two well known delphia, and intending to devote his to this establishment, he assures the the Public, every exertion, with the that experience, is pledged for their e, and gratification, and for the good e Mansion Hotel.

☞ Seats in Messrs. Malletts' Lines of Stages, viz; Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. canisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap
Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimi[illegible] Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass.
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87*tf.*

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and ter Sessions for Cumberland County, the scriber qualified as executor to the last Will tament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all who owe the said estate are therefore requ come forward immediately and make payme those having demands or claims against it, to them within the time limited by law, or they barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, Ex

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER various kinds may be had low, at the Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, etteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for RAGS of all criptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville. *June* 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commo and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the st of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and duce coastwise, when required. They will particular attention to the selling of Cotton produce committed to their charge, and they themselves that by prompt and assidious all business entrusted to their care, to rece eral share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6f.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose. & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maceaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct 1828.

Blanks for sale.

Constitution of the United States, and where | provements—the great[illegible] | enue, the $700,000 of stock which you h[illegible]